

CORRESPONDENCE.

TEMPLES OF PATRIOTISM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—As I see that the word is "Unproductive" and not "Unpatriotic" and as the only Social Club I belong to in Hongkong is the Hongkong Club, I have looked up my bill there to see what "Unproductive Expenditure" I can curtail. I find that my bill for April, which is the last I have by me, amounted to \$10.00, and, if my memory does not mislead me, I do not think it was more than that for many months previously, the \$10 being the monthly subscription and the 00 cents for getting my hair cut! The \$10 I cannot control, but I am terribly anxious about that 00 cents: Is it productive or unproductive expenditure, and if the latter must I go unshorn for ever more?—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
ROBT. SLEWAN.

Hongkong, June 15th, 1916.

A SERIES OF SUGGESTIONS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—So many valuable suggestions have been made in your columns lately for the improvement of the Colony and the spending of other people's money that I venture to suggest linking up some of the schemes.

Various perverted patriots, claiming a monopoly of "Clear Vision" and "Sense," but apparently lacking in foresight and proportion, have waxed righteously indignant at the idea of anyone spending money on any object other than War Charities as defined by them.

My learned friend Mr. Wilkinson is anxious that we all should subscribe our savings to a 6 per cent. local War Loan, a most excellent scheme if Government will guarantee interest and loss on exchange (in the F.M.S. exchange is fixed I believe, making their loan sterling).

Let the patriots be logical and give up all luxuries *pendente bello* in favour of the War Loan.

We cannot all of us, for various reasons, follow the advice of our King, "Mr. Spectator" and "Roderick Random" and "down glasses" until the end of the war, but no one will, I imagine, maintain that club bars, cocktails, liqueurs and drinks between meals generally are anything but mere luxuries.

Let us close all the bars, and dismiss the boys, except the shroff, let the latter keep a war loan club book at each club. Any member who feels hospitably inclined can sign a chit in favour of his friend for the price of a split, no doubt the friend will sign for "the other half." Card chits might be dealt with in the same way. At the end of the month the total of the chits would go to the 6 per cent. War Loan.

It will be objected that no club can run without the bar profits; all the big London clubs are so run, and are not so as clever as the Londoners?

Thus may we follow the excellent example of the Governor, Sir Paul Chater, Mr. Stabb and others, and I venture to prophesy that the vision of many will be cleared, and their figures will approach that of the Chairman of the Dock Company more nearly than that of his weightiest co-director, while the weight of their purposes will change in the opposite direction.

Another luxury which might be renounced in favour of the War Loan is dabbling in differences on the local exchange, the average losses of each dabbler being paid to the Loan.

Then are not the School for Chinese and the Y.M.C.A. building fund nearly related?

These are in a sense War Charities, as between them they will assist in providing the rising generation, now fighting in the trenches, with the necessary equipment, mental, moral and physical, for the great commercial war which the horde of hungry beggars who will be let loose on China as soon as the blockade is raised. "Are we ready for Peace?" pertinent asks your junior evening contemporary, echoing the question of many of our leading statesmen at Home. Are we not living in a fool's paradise protected from competition by the ubiquitous fleets of the Allies?

Let a central site on the level be chosen for the Y.M.C.A. and the School for Chinese be housed in it. The present office of the P. and O. S. N. Co. would make an ideal site if that Imperial but slow-moving Company could be induced to cease from growing grass and losing interest on its Reclamation, and bring itself forward into line with its junior but more enterprising competitors on the sea front.

The development of such a site, although limited laterally, is only limited vertically by the skill of our architects and the goodwill of the Sanitary Board and Executive Council.

Two-thirds of the cost of site and building could be raised by debentures or mortgage, and any surplus space might be let as offices or shops.

Given an energetic Committee and a good manager I see no reason why the Y.M.C.A. or "Young Men's Institute" should not become a potent factor in the welfare of the Colony, and a monument to the foresight and pertinacity of our Governor, whose knowledge of the needs of the Colony is probably greater than that of his anonymous critics.—Yours truly,
F. B. L. BOWLEY.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1916.

Y.M.C.A.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—No doubt your correspondent "Believer" was inspired by an Archangel in writing to you on the 13th instant urging the carrying on of the Y.M.C.A. scheme by Biblical quotations. I am a believer, Mr. Editor, that it is useless to dissuade the public further in this matter, since the Committee of the Y.M.C.A. have consented to postpone building until the termination of the war, and, what is more to the point, have tacitly agreed that investment in Exchequer Bonds is more desirable than raising a palatial building in these times. Nevertheless, sir, I beg for space in your valued paper to support those satellites of Beelzebub, "Also a Believer" and "Another Believer."

I disagree with "Believer" in toto. Although not learned in theology, I cannot for the life of me see any sign of heresy in the very sensible remarks of the two correspondents named. The charge of ignorance because they advocated subscriptions for purposes which have arisen in consequence of the War is disproved by the act of the Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in agreeing to invest in War Funds.

I have no objection to "Believer" classing himself as a pigmy, but, I have a faint recollection of being told that we were created in the image of the Almighty. "Believer," in attempting to drive home a point, has wandered beyond the four corners of the Book!

"The Bible will guide me"—I can almost hear "Believer" thundering this—"in my search for His behests," but perhaps your correspondent will give me chapter and verse wherein it is recorded that subscribing to a Y.M.C.A. building in Hongkong counts more for righteousness than contributing towards assisting an Empire, and thus, incidentally, the Y.M.C.A. the world over.

I confess to betting now and again on anything, and if "Believer" can produce a quotation proving the above I will subscribe \$100 to the Y.M.C.A. building, provided that, if the quotation be not found, he will contribute half that sum.

The strongest opponents of the scheme have been content to object on the ground of inexpediency alone; the good work of the Y.M.C.A. has been admitted. If "Believer" will read again the second paragraph of the letter dated the 10th instant under the signature "Also a Believer" it may dawn on him that the latter, far from being heretical, is a keen supporter of the Church. Your two correspondents argued from the same standpoint, namely, the supposed cohesion between the Church and the Y.M.C.A. Granting that the two institutions are closely linked, does the statement that there are other objects connected with the Church worthy of support than the Y.M.C.A. brand "Also a Believer" and "Another Believer" as heretics and authors of sacrilegious writings?

In conclusion I, also, would recommend "Believer" to make a closer study of the Scriptures from which a lesson may be drawn in humility. "Blessed are the humble," etc. (Chapter forgotten). And without being a student of the Book, I should rejoice in "Believer" taking to heart the value of toleration. Yours faithfully,
"TRUE BELIEVER."

Hongkong, 15th June, 1916.

PIPE FUND.

The Pipe Fund has further benefited by the following subscriptions collected by Mrs. Mulder:—

S. S.	5
J. H. B.	5
Mr. Blake	5
Victoria Theatre	10
Humphrey Bishop	5
Mose Hamburger	5
S. R. Price	5
J. H. Baring	5
J. E. Edwards	5
Look Poon Shau	5
C. Laurijser	5
S. Greenfield	5
J. W. Read	5
Anonymous	20
Mr. and Mrs. Mulder	10
Deep Water Bay Picnic	7
	\$107

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

12.45 p.m. June 15th.
Typhoon in about 111 degrees Long E. and 20 degrees Lat. N. moving west.

WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE.

R. F. C. HOSPITAL THE MAIN EFFORT.

DONATION TO REGIMENTAL FUNDS.

A meeting of the War Charities Committee was held in the Council Chamber yesterday, H.E. the Governor presiding. There were also present:—The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (Secretary to the Committee), the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Messrs. N. J. Stabb, H. C. Sandford (Assistant Hon. Treasurer), J. A. Young, A. M. L. Soares, E. P. Silva-Netto, N. L. Noronha, Ho Fook, Ho Kom Tong, Chau Siu Ki, Chan Kai Ming, Ng Hon-Tsz, Un Kam Wa, Tong Lai Chuen, Li Ping, Li Po Kwai, and U Kang Shiu.

THE HONGKONG R. F. C. HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax read the following telegram:—

From His Excellency to the SECRETARY OF STATE, May 2nd:—

Your telegram of 20th April. War Charities Committee is not in favour of supporting a Club. It is prepared to contribute at least £10,000 a year to a War Hospital approved by the War Office on the conditions that such hospital or certain wards therein or a wing thereof be named after Hongkong and that two unofficial representatives of Hongkong are associated with the hospital management. I should be very glad if you would try and make such an arrangement. When they learn that you can do so the Committee will appoint its representative in London to confer with you and arrange details.

MAY.

From the SECRETARY OF STATE to His Excellency, May 17th:—

Your telegram 2nd May in cypher. If the Colony will contribute to the Royal Flying Corps amount suggested principal ward would be now named after Hongkong, and when Hospital is extended to admit ranks other than officers extension will be named after the Colony. Two members of Hongkong Committee will be co-opted now.

BONAR LAW.

From His Excellency to the SECRETARY OF STATE, May 19th:—

Your telegram of 17th May concerning the Flying Corps Hospital. War Charities Committee are anxious to fall in with scheme suggested, but before coming to decision would be glad of information on the following points. When will extension be commenced and what will approximate cost be? It is suggested that the contribution of the Colony should be utilised for capital expenditure as well as for upkeep.

MAY.

From the SECRETARY OF STATE to His Excellency, May 20th:—

Your telegram 19th May. Following from War Office: Additional accommodation will be taken as soon as contribution is assured. No capital expenditure except for extra equipment. Cost of upkeep will be regulated according to funds made available.

BONAR LAW.

The Hon. Mr. HALLIFAX said that in addition to these, letters were written to Dr. Atkinson and Mr. Murray Stewart asking if they would be prepared to represent Hongkong in this matter, and both gladly said they would accept it appointed. (Applause.)

The ASSISTANT HON. TREASURER presented the following Financial Statement:—

Subscriptions to date \$114,885.39
and £250 in sterling cheques.
Remitted to H. and
S.B.C., London
£5,000 at 2/4 \$42,857.14

Marked Subscriptions Paid:—	
Tobacco Fund	113.00
Pipe Fund	40.00
Officers Families	445.30 £ 49. 5. 3
Officers Families	50.
Fund (sterling cheque)	50.
Red Cross	197.13 22. 3. 5
Belgian Relief	130.00 14.17.10
Soldiers and Sailors	
Families Assn.	70.00 7.10. 5
Royal Patriotic	
Fund (sterling cheque)	100.
Blinded Soldiers	
Soldiers Fund	805.00 100. 5.10
Star and Garter	
Building Fund	50.00 5. 3.10
Prisoners of War	6.00 12. 6
	\$ 1,916.43

Local Payments:—	
Hongkong Association of Women	
War Workers	
Mrs. P. Phelps	
Bandage Class and	
"Our Little Bits	
Society	\$ 5,032.71
Printing telegrams, etc.	44.15
Discount on sub-coin and Coast	
Port Remittances	39.58
	\$ 5,716.44

Total dollar amount received \$114,885.39

Paid out and remitted:—
\$42,857.14
1,916.43
5,716.44

..... 50,490.01

Leaving in hand here \$64,395.38

and in London £5,000

(Continued on next Column.)

CHINESE PROBATE ACTION.

A QUESTION OF RELATIONSHIP.

In Probate Jurisdiction at the Supreme Court yesterday, Ho Sen Lam, alias Ho Ngok Lau, 24, Park Road, Hongkong, sued Ho Cheng Shi, 15, Queen Victoria Street. Plaintiff claimed to be the lawful brother and one of the next-of-kin of Ho Wo Lam, alias Ho Wan Ping, deceased, and as such to have the letters of administration of the estate of deceased which were granted to defendant in January, 1913, as the guardian of Ho Shau Yan, alleged to be an adopted son and one of the next-of-kin of the deceased, called in, revoked and declared null and void in law on the following grounds:—That defendant had no interest in the estate of deceased; that defendant has no right to be elected guardian of Ho Shau Yan; that defendant was not entitled to administer the estate of deceased; and that the letters of administration were granted irregularly, as no proof has been made of any Chinese law entitling either the defendant or Ho Shau Yan to administer the estate of deceased.

The defendant claims the right to administer the estate, that Ho Shau Yan was a blood relation, and that on the death of deceased's widow the estate, according to Chinese law, became vested in her, she being third concubine of deceased, the second having died, and also the first wife.

The whole of yesterday was taken up with legal argument, the action being adjourned.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. Bouvia, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Co.) is for plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada, of d'Almada & Mason), and Mr. Leo d'Almada represent defendant.

His Excellency—I think the financial condition of the Fund amply justifies us in adopting the proposal to guarantee not more than £10,000 a year to the Royal Flying Corps Hospital if that project meets with your approval. The subscriptions we have received are of course in respect of the current year, and if the war goes on I have no doubt that we can count on at least as much next year. So if the scheme which has been outlined to you in the telegrams which have been read meets with your approval I would ask you to pass the following resolutions:—

"That the Executive Committee be authorised to arrange the details of and carry out the scheme outlined in the telegrams of the 2nd, 17th and 19th May for a hospital in London for officers and men of the Royal Flying Corps at a cost not exceeding £10,000 a year, for the duration of the war."

The resolution was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and carried unanimously.

His Excellency—The next point is to get your authority to appoint Dr. Atkinson and Mr. Murray Stewart, who are well known to you, to be our representatives on the Committee of the Royal Flying Corps Hospital. If you agree with that suggestion we will make the appointments accordingly.

The Committee approved.

SUBSCRIPTION TO REGIMENTAL FUNDS.

His Excellency—You will gather, gentlemen, from the financial statement which has been read that we have more money in hand than will suffice to remit the balance of £10,000 to London for the current year for the R.F.C. Hospital, and it has been suggested that we should make a small donation of \$2,000 towards the Regimental Funds of troops of the garrison here. The Regimental Fund of a Regiment is a fund from which the cost of various items which it is necessary they should have, and which they might have to buy for themselves, can be defrayed.

The state of war has introduced novel elements into the garrison, especially in the nature of a Territorial Battalion, and the Executive Committee think that this donation would be very welcome and would serve a very useful purpose. The money they subscribe to these Regimental Funds would be administered by and with the authority of H.E. the General Officer Commanding.

This was agreed to.

OTHER WAR CHARITIES.

His Excellency—We have now, gentlemen, by the resolution passed, decided to make the Royal Flying Corps Hospital the principal object of our efforts, but there are many other war charities on behalf of which requests for donations have been received by us. The names of these charities will now be published, and if any person wishes his subscription or donation to be earmarked for any one or more of those charities we will of course so earmark it, and remit accordingly to the proper destination. At the same time the Committee prefer not to have subscriptions earmarked, as it is difficult and inconvenient to deal with many small allocations. The Committee is always ready itself to allocate to the best advantage any surplus funds in its hands. Our subscription to the R.F.C. Hospital is limited to £10,000 per annum—at any rate for the present. This does not mean that we are not ready gladly to receive subscriptions in excess of that sum. We can always find a suitable object.

This concluded the business.

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enquire from the Bank the cost of

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day's rate of exchange. You hand

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for this amount in full, and they will

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[803]

NOTICE.

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U. KITTING
U. TOTING
Hongkong, 10th June, 1916. [784]

NOTICE.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
(In Liquidation).

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the Under-secured, St. George's Building, Chater Road, on or before **FRIDAY**, the 24th June, 1916.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1916. [757]

NOTICE.

WM. MEYERINK & Co.
H. TIMCKE

ALL CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before 30th June, 1916.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
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Hongkong, 31st May, 1916. [758]

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FOREIGN ASSISTANT for Book Office of Local Shipping Company. Previous experience essential.
For particulars apply to—
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Care of “Daily Press” Office.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1916. [785]

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BRITISHER seeks Employment, temporary or otherwise. Many years' experience in the East. Excellent references and testimonials. No objection to outposts.
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Hongkong, 20th May, 1916. [746]

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Apply—
“A. B. C.”
Care of “Daily Press” Office.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1916. [741]

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Unfurnished.
4 ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK.
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“GLENSHIEL,” No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak.
“HARTING,” Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 6, LILLIES TERRACE.
4 ROOMED FLAT to let at the PEAK.
Entrance on Conduit Road.
NO. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 61, PEAK.
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[25]

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TO LET.

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CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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[784]



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Hongkong, 10th July, 1915 [77]

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1,933 lbs.—Self-Hardening Steel.
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928 lbs.—Oval Chisel Steel.
2,690 lbs.—Round Punching or Turning Steel.
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One hundred Kilos Metal Packing.
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15, MOARISON HILL ROAD.

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REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
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INTIMATION



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DEATH.

ZUNDEL—At Tientsin Hospital, Tientsin, on June 8th, JULIUS ZUNDEL, aged forty-six, of Zurich, Switzerland, and manager of Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Milk Company's Shanghai branch.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 16th JUNE, 1916.

DEMORALISING EFFECT OF WAR.

The terrific struggle round Verdun where we read of whole regiments melting away in a few minutes, only to be replaced by others; of men fighting on regardless of wounds, regardless of pain regardless of everything save the desire to kill—this scene of slaughter, perhaps the most terrible in the history of the world, must give pause to those who claim that, with the civilisation of mankind, war itself has become civilised and that the fuller enjoyment of life brought by civilisation must inevitably assuage the primal passions. There is only too much evidence that war has not—at any rate in German hands—been influenced by those feelings which are classed as humanitarian—the feelings which have led us to improve our prisons, abolish torture, treat the poor less as criminals, acknowledge that a married woman has a right to her own property, that children are not the slaves of their parents, and that public executions are brutal to select at random a few of the injustices that we have remedied within the last century. War—again we repeat from the German point of view—has not been affected at all by this uplifting of the moral code, and there is a danger that the German view may be forced upon the Allies in self-defence, with a resulting general re-barbarisation of the world. Germany made up her mind from the beginning that if she could not win by fair means she would win by foul; or, rather, she decided that in war nothing is either fair or foul. It must be admitted that this is a logical conclusion; but a strictly logical world is not a world where the finer feelings

can flourish, nor is it a world in which it would be advantageous, or even possible, to live. We acknowledge that when men go out to kill each other it is a matter of indifference how the killing is performed; that if a nation is to be conquered, the conquerors are logically consistent in using all means in their power to make the conquest complete; and that from the purely logical point of view, it would be absurd to let the lives of a few innocent civilians stand between you and success. The doctrine of logical consistency has been preached before by the GRADGRINDS of this world. Such preachers would ally with such ideas as “Pity for pity's sake,” “Love for love's sake,” “Humanity for humanity's sake,” and substitute for them the colder formula of “the duty we owe to society,” the said duty being, apparently, strictly to mind our own business and accept without question everything in this best of all possible worlds. It is a well-known biological fact that the disuse of any organ entails the decay and final destruction of that organ; and it is an equally well-known fact in psychology that the intellectual faculties suffer the same fate when allowed to lie fallow. In spite of Dickens, the conversion of a miser into a spendthrift is unknown, although a spendthrift may well become a miser. If his covetousness be aroused, Benevolence may be turned into stinginess, but stinginess hardly into benevolence; kindness may become cruelty; but cruelty hardly kindness. The finer faculties are plants of tender growth; unless cherished they will fail in the struggle against the coarser weeds. Consequently, Germany cannot practice barbarities in war and expect to come out of the conflict with all her finer feelings intact. The German Chancellor recently, in trying to rebut the charges made against his country, asked his audience how it was possible that a nation which had led the way in peaceful development and culture for nearly half a century should suddenly become a nation of barbarians. Passing over the grotesque figure of Germany, weighed down with armaments, posturing as the apostle of peaceful development, the answer to the Chancellor's question seems to be that the barbarisation resided in those who had made war their life-study. By long contemplation—perhaps aided by inheritance, for the inheritance of acquired faculties is not so impossible as WEISSHAUS would have us believe—of the possibilities of war, of the methods of waging it, of the instruments of destruction to be used, these men became imbued with the dye in which they worked. War was cruel, and they became cruel; war was relentless, and they became relentless. The finer feelings were overgrown by the mass of weeds. It was these men who conceived the war, drew up the war plan, and finally brought about the struggle. To delude the German people was easy. They had already been through the primal discipline of the army; they saw Germany, or thought they saw Germany, attacked from two sides. There was hardly need to tell them that there was a conspiracy to destroy Germany; a jealous attempt to stay her progress. The war was already to them a struggle for independence. There was thus every inducement for them to obey the instructions of those whom they regarded as the defenders of their Fatherland. No doubt, at first they accepted the task with some feeling of aversion. There are indications that they took no delight in the display of “frightfulness” which their leaders thought a necessary part of war. But almost two years have now elapsed since the downward path was taken, and it is inevitable that the moral contamination of the leaders should have spread to the rank and file, with the result that Germany will emerge from the war not a purer, fresher Germany, but degraded, and impoverished both in mind and body. Nor can the Allies hope entirely to escape the infection. A high dignity of the English Church once wrote of war as a glorious thing. He had never participated in it save through the medium of the war correspondent; and the high virtue of self-sacrifice which it demands was his sole criterion. Wars, however, are not won merely by self-sacrifice; self-assertion over the enemy plays a no less important part; and this self-assertion carries with it much of the horror and misery of war. The civilisation of war, which meant the lessening of the horrors of war, and ultimately the extinction of war, has received a check; and from this check there arise results which cannot fail adversely to affect all mankind.

M. Georges de Plancon, Russian Minister in Siam, was a passenger by the *s.s. Daghin* which arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

Mr. H. Roe, formerly of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Manila, and Mrs. Roe, who have been in England for a year past, have arrived in Shanghai, where Mr. Roe is now stationed.

Mr. Irwin Turner has been appointed to take charge of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Agency at Amoy. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Turner, who were formerly in Nagasaki, returned from home last week.

AT THE SEARCHLIGHTS.
STRANGE STORY TOLD AT HONGKONG POLICE COURT.

A peculiar story was related to Mr. Wood, the Magistrate, at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday, when a Chinese waiter was charged with passing the searchlights at West Point without permission.

The soldier who arrested the Chinese, a private in the 74th Punjab, stated that the defendant was twice told not to pass the lights and when, on a third occasion, he attempted to “run the gauntlet” he was arrested. This witness added that during the scuffle which ensued the Chinese pushed some money into his hand, 35 cents in all, and subsequently he was handed over to an Indian Police Sergeant.

The Corporal of the Guard, also a Punjabi, spoke to hearing a whistle blown, and upon going to the spot he found that the Chinese had been given in charge by the last witness, who had some money in his hand.

Defendant here exclaimed that it was he who blew the whistle, because he was being ill-treated by the first witness, and Inspector O'Sullivan remarked that when brought to the station the defendant did have a police whistle in his possession.

A Chinese Sergeant of the Police Reserve, who also heard a police whistle blown, and went to the searchlights, said that upon arrival he saw the defendant and also the first witness. The latter had money in his hand. Witness took the defendant to No. 7 Police Station.

It was alleged by a Chinese constable, who also answered the whistle, that the first witness had a pistol in one hand and money in the other, when he arrived on the scene. He also said that the Indian ran away.

Recalled, the first witness said that he had a rifle, not a pistol. He again stated, in reply to a question by Mr. Wood, that when arrested the defendant put money into his hand.

An Indian Police Sergeant spoke to seeing the first witness between the searchlights. At the time he saw that he had money in one hand.

Defendant gave evidence and said that as he was walking along the path he heard one of the sentry's say “maskee.” Subsequently the first Indian witness ran out from under one of the searchlights and arrested him. He denied that he knew it was wrong to pass in front of the light, saying that on some occasions people were allowed to pass and at another time they were not. When the Indian seized him the latter, he alleged, pulled him into the dark and went through his purse and pockets. The Indian sentry, he also alleged, got hold of his money and then struck him with the butt end of his rifle. The sentry kept him in a dark place for half an hour, continuing to search him only when people were not about. He was held all the time, and when he commenced to shout the sentry struck him and told him to be quiet. The sentry also sent all the other people away. When the sentry took the money out of his pocket he (defendant) asked for its return, but was again struck with the butt of the rifle and subsequently the Indian ran away, to be eventually stopped by an Indian constable.

Mr. Wood—There is something in this case, which has not come out, Inspector O'Sullivan.

Inspector O'Sullivan—I think so, too, sir.

Mr. Wood—I do not believe what has been said by the two Indian soldiers, the defendant, nor the Chinese constable, who said he saw the first Indian soldier running away.

Inspector O'Sullivan—I do not think an Indian armed with a rifle would run away from a Chinese, your worship.

The two Indian soldiers were then recalled and, addressing them, Mr. Wood remarked—I do not believe what you have said and I cannot accept it. The defendant was accordingly discharged.

THE WAR.

RUSSIA'S GREAT OFFENSIVE.

NEARING CZERNOWITZ.

FIGHT IN THE BALTIC.

SIGNIFICANT CALM IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE SITUATION.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE. FATE OF CZERNOWITZ SEALED.

PETROGRAD, June 14th.

The Russians have cut railway communication from Czernowitz with the North. Heavy fighting is proceeding east, south-east, and north of the town. Czernowitz is not expected long to withstand the Russians. It was 14 miles north-east of the town that General Jetchitsky gained one of his most striking successes. He attacked the Austrians on two sides and threw them into such confusion that 20,000 surrendered, including the Divisional Staff. The Austrian artillery retired early in the engagement, and the infantry lost a colossal number killed before the final rout.

AUSTRIANS STILL BEING DRIVEN BACK.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

PETROGRAD, June 15th.

A communiqué states that the Russians continue to drive back the Austrians on the whole front to the Rumanian frontier. The struggle for the possession of the Czernowitz bridge-head continues. The Austrians are desperately resisting the advance from Lutsk to Vladimirivolsky. Despite furious enemy counter-attacks north of Bucacz, where the Russians recently had a slight setback, the Russians have dislodged the Austrians from the right bank of the Strypa, have crossed the river and seized heights on the left bank. An offensive by large Turkish forces in the Caucasus in the direction of Bagdad was stopped.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN SWEEPING MOVEMENT.

WHICH MAY HAVE FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES.

PETROGRAD, June 15th.

While General Jetchitsky's forces are battling for Czernowitz, a sweeping Russian movement is proceeding from Lutsk westwards towards Vladimirivolsky, and west north-west in the direction of Kovel, which is one of the most vital centres of the enemy's railway road of communications between his western and southern front. A successful development of this would have far-reaching consequences placing the Austrians operating on the Kovel-Sarny line and also on the right flank of Prince Leopold of Bavaria's army in an ominous position.

AUSTRIANS OFFICERED BY GERMANS.

PETROGRAD, June 14th.

The number of German officers with the Austrian Army is proved by the fact that 20 per cent. of the officer prisoners are German, compared with 10 per cent. of men.

RUSSIANS ENTER RUMANIA ACCIDENTALLY.

LONDON, June 14th.

Bukharest telegrams say that a Russian detachment crossed the Pruth into Rumania. The latter protested, and the Russian commander apologised, and said that it was due to an accidental misunderstanding.

GERMANY SUPPRESSING NEWS

AMSTERDAM, June 14th.

The German Censors are suppressing news of the Russian successes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRUSILOFF HOPES TO CRUSH ENEMY.

PETROGRAD, June 15th.

General Brusiloff, replying to a telegram of congratulation, says: "I firmly hope to gain a success which will utterly crush the enemy."

ANOTHER RUSSIAN COUP.

PETROGRAD, June 14th.

An official announcement states that the Russians have occupied Sniatyn, twenty miles north-west of Czernowitz, where they captured 6,000 prisoners, six guns and ten machine-guns.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALM ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 15th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué states: "There have been no infantry actions, but the enemy heavily shelled the positions we gained east of Ypres yesterday."

More German prisoners have been taken, bringing the total up to 161. There has been a heavy reciprocal bombardment and mining activity at other points to-day.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, June 14th.

A communiqué states: "There has been a violent bombardment on the right of the Meuse, but no infantry attack."

ARTILLERYING.

PARIS, June 15th.

A communiqué states: "There has been intermittent artillerying on the whole front north of Verdun. There has been nothing elsewhere."

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL WARFARE IN EGYPT.

LONDON, June 14th.

An official announcement regarding the campaign in Egypt reports a successful air-attack on the 13th on enemy camps, and on the aerodrome at Elarish. A Fokker was driven down. A hostile aeroplane attacked Sorapeum on the 13th, but no damage was done. The machine tried, without any result, to drop bombs on the Canal, but was driven off by gunfire.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

ROME, June 15th.

A communiqué states that Austrian attacks on the Posina front on Monday evening were repulsed with heavy losses. The enemy on Tuesday heavily shelled the whole front from Adige of Brenta, this being countered. An attempt to recapture the positions won by the Italians in Upper Boite collapsed.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[NAVY SERVICE.]

GREEK SHIPS SUNK.

PARIS, June 12th.

A Petrograd message says that Russian destroyers sank 13 Greek ships off the Anatolian coast.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHT IN THE BALTIC. CONVOYED GERMAN MERCHANT MEN SUNK.

STOCKHOLM, June 14th.

There was a forty-five minutes fight in the Baltic off Braviken last night between German armed trawlers and an unknown enemy force.

A German trawler has arrived at Nykoping with five wounded, but they refused to give any information.

LATER.

A newspaper version of the fight in the Baltic states that thirteen German merchantmen, steaming south and convoyed by three destroyers, an auxiliary cruiser and some armed trawlers, were attacked by Russian destroyers and submarines. The convoy was dispersed, the merchantmen fleeing towards the coast. It is reported that several were sunk.

More German wounded are arriving.

Another message states that Berlin admits the destruction of an auxiliary ship south-east of Stockholm, as the result of attack by four Russian destroyers in Nykoping Bay on Tuesday night. An announcement in connection with the fight says that the Russian shells set fire to the ship and the crew blew her up. The Commander and most of the crew were saved.

THE JUTLAND FIGHT.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

LONDON, June 15th.

The memorial service at St. Paul's Cathedral to those who fell in the battle of Jutland was attended by Lady Beatty, Officer participants in the fight, representatives of the Admiralty, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and friends of the dead.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LATE EARL KITCHENER. WORLD-WIDE MEMORIAL SERVICES.

LONDON, June 14th.

World-wide memorial services for the late Earl Kitchener have been held, including one at the British Headquarters in France, which was attended by General Sir Douglas Haig and staff and representatives of the French and Allied Military Missions.

The English church at Petrograd was attended by Ambassadors, diplomats, all the members of Cabinet, representatives of the Court, Army and the Holy Synod. The Bishop of Jerusalem officiated at the Service in the barracks at Cairo, and besides the High Commissioner and British Generals, the Ecclesiastics of all Oriental rites and creeds, also Egyptian notables, attended.

THE SHACKLETON RELIEF EXPEDITION.

LONDON, June 14th.

The Admiralty announces that the Government had approved of the equipment of the *Discovery* for a two years' search for Sir Ernest Shackleton in the Weddel Sea, when the news of his arrival at the Falklands was received.

Sir Ernest Shackleton now goes to the rescue of the Elephant Island party in the Uruguayan ship, and in the *Aurora* at the end of 1916 he will go to the rescue of the Ross Sea party. Australia and New Zealand are co-operating.

ITALY'S POLITICAL CRISIS.

ANOTHER CABINET TO BE FORMED.

ROME, June 15th.

Signor Boselli, the doyen of the Chamber, is forming a Cabinet with the co-operation of Signor D'Isolati and Signor Orlando.

LORD ELCHO A PRISONER.

LONDON, June 14th.

Lord Elcho is a prisoner in Damascus.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 14th.

The death is announced of Dr. Silvanus Thompson, D.Sc., F.R.S., B.A., London, Hon. M.D., LL.D.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MR. ASQUITH AND THE WAR. PRESENT SITUATION INSPIRING.

LONDON, June 15th.

Mr. Asquith, in the course of a speech to his constituents at Lady Bank, paid a tribute to the late Lord Kitchener's boundless self-devotion and service to his country.

A survey of the present situation, he said, was inspiring. The Russian advance was one of the most brilliant feats of the war, the indomitable resistance of the Italians to the Austrian onslaught was daily becoming more effective, and nothing could exceed the valour of the French at Verdun. The co-operation of the Allies was also growing more complete, and their material and economic resources might well prove one of the deciding factors in the struggle. The battle of Jutland had established our sea command more firmly and unshakably.

Regarding Ireland, the Premier said that a provisional settlement was most desirable, but after the war the fabric of Empire will have to be refashioned, and the relations between Great Britain and Ireland and also between Great Britain and the Dominions would be brought into close and connected review.

British assistance, he added, had been offered to General Joffre, and the step that would be taken would be dictated by sound strategy.

ALLIES' ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 14th.

The economic conference of the Allies has opened at the Foreign Ministry, Paris.

Great interest was evinced in the proceedings.

M. Briand addressed the delegates on the objects of the meeting.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

GERMANS PLEASED AT NOMINA- TION OF JUDGE HUGHES.

AMSTERDAM, June 14th.

The Germans are pleased at the nomination of Judge Hughes, instead of Colonel Roosevelt, who they say is anti-German.

The Germans assert that Judge Hughes must have the German-American vote to defeat President Wilson.

TRIBUTE TO DR. WILSON.

ST. LOUIS, June 14th.

At the opening of the Democratic Convention ex-Governor Glynn, the Chairman, paid a high tribute to President Wilson's statesmanship and affirmed that his policy of neutrality was truly American.

GERMAN-AMERICANS AND JUDGE HUGHES.

NEW YORK, June 14th.

The German-Americans are trying to secure the support of Judge Hughes and are lavishing flattery on him. Asked by the reporters to define his attitude towards the German-Americans, Judge Hughes replied that it was one of "undiluted Americanism."

AMERICA'S PART.

NEW YORK, June 14th.

President Wilson, addressing the West Point Cadets, said that Americanism meant something bigger than the United States. The latter was ready to join with the other nations of the world in securing a reign of justice everywhere. She would play a disinterested part in the European settlement, but she was prepared to act to prevent any interference with her liberties.

RUSSIA PROHIBITS EXPORT OF LEATHER.

PETROGRAD, June 14th.

Russia has prohibited the export of leather and leather manufactured goods.

BRITISH IN PERSIA.

TEHRAN, June 15th.

Sir Percy Sykes' column entered Kerman on the 12th and received a most cordial reception.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM THE "CHUNG KUO SAN PO."]

IMPROVING THE CONSTITUTION.

It is announced that the Cabinet will be re-organised.

Li Yuan Hung has sent out a long telegram urging the unity of the nation.

A conference is being organised with the object of bettering national affairs, to which the Provinces will be asked to send representatives.

REPORTED ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF CANTON'S GOVERNOR.

Last night our Canton correspondent wired to the effect that he had been informed from a reliable source, that an attempt has been made on the life of the Governor of Canton, a soldier shooting at him and causing a serious wound in the neck. The Governor is still alive, but grave fears are entertained of his recovery. The shooting is supposed to have occurred on Wednesday evening.

CANTON-HONGKONG TRAIN ATTACKED BY ROBBERS.

HEAVY CASUALTIES REPORTED.

Our Canton correspondent wired last evening that the early morning train from Canton to Hongkong was attacked by a large band of armed robbers when in Chinese territory. At least three coaches were derailed, and at the time of wiring it was estimated that the casualties totalled one hundred.

ORGAN RECITAL FOR BENEFIT OF NAVY LEAGUE FUND.

In aid of the Navy League War Memorial Fund, Mr. Denman Fuller gave an organ recital in St. John's Cathedral last evening. The programme consisted of absolutely popular, rather than strictly classical, music, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the large number of music-lovers present.

Miss Wilkes, whose appearances before a Hongkong public, though comparatively few, have made her a great favourite, was the soloist. She sang the popular air, "Angels ever bright and fair," (Handel) and a soprano number, "Hear ye Israel," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah." It is much to be regretted that this will be the last appearance in Hongkong of this talented vocalist, who is shortly leaving for Home. Her performance last night emphasised even more strongly than ever that she is a singer of great natural ability and promise.

Among the organ numbers were Elgar's "Military March" (No. 1), Dvorak's "Humoresque," Batiste's "Meditation"—probably better known as "The Pilgrim's Song of Hope"—and the popular fantasia, "The Storm" (Lemmens). During the singing of a hymn a collection was taken up for the Navy League War Memorial Fund, which amounted to \$311.49.

AFTER-WAR TRADE IMPORTANT MANCHESTER DECISION.

Considerable importance attached to the meeting last month of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which was called for the purpose of considering the war policy of the Chamber in relation to trade after the war. Up to a few months ago the board was composed almost entirely of Free Traders who saw no necessity for considering at present after-war conditions. As the result of a by-election brought about by the retirement of many of these gentlemen, the board now bears exactly the opposite complexion.

The meeting was private, but the following official communication was issued afterwards:—
At a meeting of the board of directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce it was resolved that the following statement should be printed and circulated to each member of the Chamber, a reply being requested as to whether the members assented to it or otherwise:—

"That this Chamber is convinced of the need for improved scientific education especially in its highest branches, better organization of individual industries, general amendments of the patent laws, improvements of transport and banking facilities, the appointment of a Minister of Commerce, the extension of the system of trade commissioners, and a thorough re-organization of the Consular service."

"But exceeding in urgency any of these desirable reforms, this Chamber considers it to be essential that after the war the same facilities for trading with the British Empire shall not be allowed to our enemies as those granted to our Allies and to neutral nations, and, particularly, that steps shall be taken not only to render dumping and a return to pre-war trade conditions impossible, but also effectually to eliminate enemy influences so actively in operation prior to the war. The Chamber also urged that immediate consideration should be given by the Government to the desirability of preferential reciprocal trading relations between all parts of the British Empire, and, so far as possible, with our Allies."

CONDEMNED RABELS.

"MAJOR" MCBRIDE.

John McBride, who was sentenced to death and shot for his share in the Irish revolt, was put forward as Parliamentary candidate for South Mayo when Davitt resigned, and when he was nominated he was fighting for the Boers in South Africa. The nomination was, however, subsequently withdrawn. He was born at Westport, County Mayo, in 1863, and educated at the Christian Brothers' School there and at Belfast. In 1897 he went to the Transvaal and worked as a sampler and assayer at the Robinson Mines. When the South African War broke out he organised the Irish Transvaal Brigade, and accepted the offer of the rank of Major. During parts of the campaign he led the brigade and took part in the capture of the British guns at Colenso.

In after years, speaking of the brigade, he said it was organised for the purpose of paying back part of the debt which Ireland owed to England. There were some Americans and Irish-Americans in it, but the bulk of it was composed of pure-blooded Irishmen. The proudest time in their lives was when they were fighting the British. They lost over 40 per cent. in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and though the sword had fallen from their hands they hoped to pick it up again, and they would not stop until they had swept away every vestige of the Empire of Hell. He knew that the British generals were incompetent, and that their Army was rotten, and he was sorry to say that it was the Irish troops alone that saved the English from destruction. They had in Ireland several movements for the purpose of bringing life into the country, and one of these was a movement to prevent recruiting for the British Army, Navy, and police forces. The success of these movements would do more to hurt England than centuries of Constitutional agitation. They should strike how they might and when they might against the Throne and the cursed British Empire, and for the freedom of Ireland. After the war he returned to Europe and for a time lived in Paris, where he waited upon President Kruger as one of the Irish Transvaal Committee. He then met his future wife, Miss Maud Gonne, who was well-known in the French capital as a lecturer on Irish grievances. Later she applied for a divorce on the ground that he was "a drunkard and rake," but only obtained a separation order. McBride returned to Ireland in 1906, and two years later was given an official post, at £100 a year, by the Dublin Corporation. He looked forward to the possibility of a German landing in Dublin, and referred to his son as the "future President of Ireland."

COUNTESS MARKIEWICZ.

Countess Markiewicz, who was sentenced to death, but commuted to penal servitude for life, was one of the most striking personalities of the recent Irish rebellion. The daughter of Sir Henry William Gore-Booth, fifth baronet, of Lisadell, county Sligo, and sister of the present baronet, she is about 40 years of age. She was a splendid horsewoman, rode to hounds constantly, and drove a four-in-hand more than once in Suffragist processions in London. She was presented at Court, and spent several seasons in London, after which she became an art student in Paris, where she achieved a certain amount of success. Sixteen years ago she married Count Casimir Markiewicz, a Polish artist and play-wright. For years she has taken an active part in various agitation. At the time of the North-West Manchester strike she worked hard against Mr. Winston Churchill on behalf of the bar-minders affected by the Licensing Bill, which was then the issue. In 1911 her revolutionary sympathies brought her into contact with the police in Dublin, and she was charged with assaulting a constable at the breaking up of a Socialist meeting where disparaging references were made to the King. "During the labour troubles three years ago she and the sister of Larkin, the strike leader, organised the distribution of money to the families of the strikers. When in August, 1913, Larkin was arrested, she led the cheers of the mob for the captured leader. For some time she has been an extreme Sinn Féiner, and as recently as the end of January her house in Leinster-road, Rathfarnham, was raided by the police, who there found a printing press and type used for printing pro-German literature.

During the revolt she commanded the party which seized the Royal College of Surgeons, the last place in Dublin to be taken to surrender. When she gave herself up at the head of her following she was dressed entirely in green: green tunic, green hat with green feather, green puttees, and green boots.

ENGLISH VICAR'S CHALLENGE.

SPORTING OFFER TO ANYONE WHO CALLS HIM A HERETIC.

The Vicar of the Somerset mining village of Colford, near Bath, the Rev. J. H. Evans, recently issued a remarkable challenge. Having received anonymous letters urging him to practise what he preaches and join the Army, the Vicar, explaining the position of the clergy, invites the writers to disclose their identity, when he will put on the gloves and meet them individually in the ring. Here are his own words, in his parish magazine:—"The Vicar of this parish has hit upon the following measures to meet his own case: 'In school, college, and curate days he was supposed to defend himself ably in the 'Boxing Ring,' and does not remember being beaten under fairly equal conditions. He is now ready to put on the gloves with any of these unknown persons if they will reveal their identity in public. Further, in order to relieve any likely minor recruit who may have a conscientious reason as, for instance, the support of a widowed mother, he is not ashamed or afraid, but willing to take his place in the mine and give the wages to the dependent, if piece-work can be arranged which will not interfere with clerical duties.'"

HIGHLANDERS' DASH AT LOOS.

THRILLING STORY OF 6TH CAMERONS' PART.

The souvenir book of the 6th Cameron Highlanders, tracing the battalion's history from the outbreak of war till the end of last year, contains a very excellent unofficial story of the battle of Loos.

This battalion formed part of the 16th (Scottish) Division, which took part in the fierce fighting near Loos on September 23rd last. During the fortnight before, the battalion under Lieut. Colonel Douglas Hamilton (who fell in the great battle, winning the V.C. by his prowess), had been resting at La Beuvriere. On Thursday, the 23rd, they moved up towards the firing line in a violent thunderstorm, and the Friday night was spent in a communicating trench near Philosophie. Very few got any sleep, disturbed as they were by the booming of the guns and by frogs which infested the trench.

It was with a feeling of relief that the battalion moved up to the front lines. The attack had begun, and any doubts as to its immediate success were soon dispelled by the arrival of two large bands of German prisoners, who were evidently not displeased to be out of the mire. In an incredibly short time word was passed that the Jocks are at Loos. The advance had been phenomenally quick—too quick, perhaps—for those in the next sector had been held up, with the result that the left wing of the Brigade was in the air.

Our turn had now come (continues the narrator), and, with a Company leading, we advanced in line of half companies towards the left of Hill 70, passing through "Puits 14 Bis." We were met with a perfect hail of bullets. The enemy was on the point of advancing in large numbers to the attack, but they thought better of it and turned about. Just as they got to the crest of the hill our machine guns came into action and caused great destruction.

GALLANT REARGUARD FIGHT.

While it was yet light it was courting disaster to expose oneself, but many a man left his meagre cover to attend to a wounded comrade. The doctor had his dressing station immediately behind the pit, and there he worked like a Trojan till the place was shelled the following morning.

All through the night we were subjected to a continuous hail of shrapnel and exposed to bullets of hidden snipers. Outraged by this time were utterly worn out, hungry and miserably cold. Such was the state of affairs when, early on Sunday morning, the enemy, considerably reinforced, launched his counter-attack. The troops on our left were driven back, but our men held on, though exposed to very heavy frontal and enfilade fire, till it was impossible to hold on longer, and we, too, had to withdraw.

A rally was made with a few men at the pit, and again further back. Thus, some of our men fighting a rearguard action, the enemy were checked in their advance, and the battalion was able to retire in good order for about 500 yards. Here, under cover, we formed up, and in a long, thin line again advanced.

The colonel was magnificent. A conspicuous figure, he was always in front, and never sought concealment. We advanced by short rushes to within a very short distance from the enemy, who unfortunately had by this time posted themselves in positions of vantage. We were unsupported right or left, subjected to a withering fire from the front, and enfiladed by machine-guns from the wood on the left. We could do no more, and were forced to withdraw to a defensive position to reform and be reinforced. We had stopped the advance of the enemy, who proceeded to strengthen the position he now held.

Shortly after we started to go back the colonel turned round to have one more look at the enemy's position; there he received his death-wound. By this time there were only three un wounded officers left in the battalion, and these were organized what was left of the battalion.

Meanwhile, a very important but dangerous position just north of Loos was in danger of being rushed at any moment. Volunteers were called for to go up to hold the line. There was little difficulty in getting a sufficient number of men, chiefly Camerons, to follow him, and these established themselves in the position. They held on there till they were relieved on Monday morning by a cavalry division.

Another writer describes the death of the colonel, who at the outbreak of war was a Major of the Reserve, formerly of the 6th Cameron.

Four times he, and the poor remnant of his battalion, some 100 others who had rallied round him against the ever-increasing enemy now holding Hill 70.

Then he sank to the ground with the quiet natural words, "Colonel, I'm done." "Of course," said Captain Colquhoun to himself, "of course he's done; he has had the whole 30 hours of cold, hunger, and anxiety, and he has been doubling all these times ten yards in front of us up Hill 70." Then perceiving the facts, his two officers still with him, he handed his wounds; but 20 minutes later, with the words "I must get up, I must get up," he passed away.

REVELATION OF DESIGNS ON SOUTH AMERICA.

Richard Otto Tannenberg, who wrote "Greater Germany," has now produced another work, which is cited in the *Echo de Paris*. It includes a map of South America in 1950, showing Germany's possessions at that date to include Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, the southern half of Bolivia, Dutch Guiana, and the Brazilian States of Rio Grande, Santa Catharina, Parana, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, together with the southern region of the States of Mato Grosso, Goyas, Minas Geraes.

"IRISH REPUBLIC."

TEXT OF THE SINN FEIN PROCLAMATION.

The following is a copy of the Proclamation distributed by the Sinn Feiners throughout Dublin:—
POBLAICHT NA H EIRINN.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Irishmen and Irishwomen, in the name of God and the dead generations from which she receives her old traditions of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom. Having organized and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organization, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organization, the Irish Volunteers, and the Irish citizen army having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland and the unfettered control of Irish destinies to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and Government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty; six times during the past 800 years have they asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right, and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a sovereign independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades in arms to the cause of its army, of its welfare and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally and obliviously to the differences carefully fostered by an alien Government which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent national Government representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women the Provisional Government here constituted will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people. We place the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, Whose Blessing we invoke on our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must by its valour and discipline, and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on behalf of the Provisional Government:—
THOMAS J. CLARKE THOMAS MACDONAGH
SEAN MACDERMOTT EAMONNE CRANK
P. H. PEARSE JOSEPH PLUNKETT
JAMES CONNOLLY

CLYDE AGITATORS PUNISHED.
PRISONERS' REGRET.

At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, before the Lord Justice-General, Lord Clyde, Lord Justice of Appeal, Lord Justice of Appeal, all young men, pleaded "Guilty" of offences under the Defence of the Realm Act, and were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

In the first case James Dunlop Macdonagh and James Maxton were charged with having, on March 26th, at a public meeting on Glasgow-green, addressed munition workers in these words, "Strike! strike! strike!" "Down tools and to hell with them!" "Strike at once and to hell with them!" and thus attempted to impede the production of war material.

Mr. Duff, for the prisoners, said that just before the meeting at which they made the speeches on which the charge was based five prominent labour men were deported from Glasgow. The new arrival while the meeting was in progress and it aroused a feeling of resentment that coloured the speeches of the prisoners. They had now had an opportunity for reflection and they instructed him to express regret for what they had said. They had already been in custody for six weeks.

The Lord Advocate, for the Crown, said that the deportation of the strike agitators could have caused no shock of surprise to the meeting as it took place on the previous afternoon and was known all through Glasgow by night-fall. Macdonagh had been associated with Maclean, who was recently sentenced on a similar charge, and the speeches were made at the time Maclean was awaiting trial. Both the prisoners were men of education. Macdonagh had been a bank clerk and Maxton was a Master of Arts. That seemed to him to aggravate the offence.

The Lord Justice-General said that the prisoners had advised munition workers to do everything in their power to deprive the brave defenders of the country, not only of the means of winning the war, but also of defending themselves against the murderous attacks of a ruthless foe. He had great difficulty in believing that they fully realized how dastardly and cowardly their conduct was. As they had expressed contrition he was disposed to show leniency, but of the terms of penal servitude. He sentenced the prisoners to 12 months' imprisonment to date from their arrest.

Jack Smith, the third prisoner, who was charged with inciting munition workers to support a strike which had broken out in another munition factory, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

GERMAN EXACTIONS IN POLAND.

A HEAVY BURDEN.

EXTORTION UNDER THE GUISE OF LAW.

The amount of damage done by the Germans in Russian Poland is incalculable. They have done it by direct requisitions and thefts, and by ruin inflicted on industry. From Lodz alone they have taken away machinery and raw materials to the value of £3,300,000, from Czesochowa to the value of £1,800,000; they have cut down irreplaceable forests and devastated the country. The time has not yet come for attempting an estimate of these losses.

The following account deals merely with the quasi-legal forms of the German exactions, with contributions, taxation, and concessions to companies of German monopolies. The figures quoted below cover exclusively the Polish territory under German occupation and that only for the period up to January 1st, 1916. They are derived mainly from public returns and are absolutely trustworthy as far as they go, but they are by no means complete; wherever estimates are made they tend to be well below the mark.

The contributions levied on the 18 towns for which it has been possible to obtain statistics (the list, however, is incomplete) amount to £26,000. In November, 1914, the Russian Government, on account of the general distress, suspended the exaction of certain taxes. The German authorities not only reintroduced this taxation, some of it at increased rates, but decided to exact the payment even of the arrears. Thus, the German reintroduced the land tax (raised by 100 per cent.), the hearth tax and the tax on movable property in towns and urban districts, and also the tax on occupied houses and the industrial taxes. These taxes had produced in 1912 £3,400,000. They have also introduced new taxes on timber, on joint-stock companies, on dogs, and on fire arms. A conservative estimate of the amount levied by these taxes, up to January 1st, 1916, puts it at £800,000.

POOREST CITIES IN EUROPE.

Supplies, lodging, etc., are being exacted from different towns for the German Army and for the Government authorities. Up to January 1st, 1916, Warsaw has expended in that way £180,000 (£36,000 a month) and Lodz £250,000 (£25,000 a month). These two industrial cities, probably now the poorest in Europe, are unable to feed their starving populations and have to raise heavy loans through German banks, and still they are compelled to pay these regular contributions. The same happens in the case of other towns.

Dues are charged on all kinds of imports. The Food Branch of the Citizens' Committee of Warsaw alone has had to pay up to January 1st, 1916, £36,300 in import duties on salt, pepper, herring, fish, tea, cocoa, beans, and oatmeal. The total amount of import duties paid for the same period by Warsaw and Lodz alone is estimated at £70,000. The income from that source is growing rapidly. In January, 1916, Warsaw paid £69,000 in import duties.

In the chief urban districts of Russian Poland, the German Government have introduced a monopoly in grain and flour. The transaction is most complicated and involves an ingenious system of exports of grain to Germany and the reimportation of a certain amount of flour to Poland. It is calculated that the German Government and their concessionaires spend on the rye, wheat, and barley which thus passes through their hands £329,600 a month. As they charge for the same £440,480, they make a profit of about 25 per cent. on the transaction. In the agricultural districts a tax of 1 mark is raised on the grinding of every 220lb. of grain. It is calculated that this tax yields £20,220 a month. Thus the German authorities make out of grain and flour £131,082 a month.

The tax on sugar is levied nominally at the rate of 1.75 roubles for the pood (36lb.), but the German authorities calculate, with their usual ingenuity, that 1.75 roubles was before the war equivalent to 3.50 marks, but 3.50 marks now fetch according to the exchange arbitrarily fixed by the Germans 2.31 roubles; this is therefore taken as the rate of the new tax. With the help of this manipulation they have raised during the four months up to January 1st, 1916, a total of over £200,000.

Owing to the standstill of industry the consumption of alcohol has fallen to 40 per cent. of its previous level. There is no direct tax on spirits, but whereas in Germany the price has increased by 3 kopeks (qd.) on the pood, in Poland the increase, owing to the manipulations of the Government and their concessionaires, has increased to 33 kopeks. The total surcharge made under this heading is calculated for the five months in 1915 at £1,000,000.

At the beginning of the war the Russian Government abolished the sale of vodka. The German administration have reintroduced it for fiscal reasons—in spite of protests. Out of the monopoly in alcohol, established in December, 1915, it makes a revenue of about £700,000 a month.

But, as has been stated, this survey is incomplete. It does not include Excise taxes levied in the provinces, fees for permits to travel, the revenue from tobacco and beer, etc. It is certainly a most conservative estimate to put the monthly revenue derived by the Germans from the part of Russian Poland under their occupation at £1,500,000 a month. The average revenue which Russia used to derive in 1914 from the whole of Poland amounted to £1,915,342 a month, which sum included import duties paid on goods which merely passed through Poland, but were in reality paid by the consumers in Russia.

Thus the two results yielded by the above survey are:—
(1) That the Germans are now drawing from the ravaged half of Russian Poland which they occupy approximately the same income as the Russian Government used to derive in peace time from the entire country.
(Continued on next Column.)

A GREAT ALLIANCE.

GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND UNITED STATES.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S PLAN.

That fine statement of the great moral issue for which the Allies fight is carried still further in its implications by President C. W. Eliot, of Harvard University, who has sent to the *Boston Sunday Herald* a letter in which he argues that the future safety of the United States can only be ensured by an alliance with the anti-Germanic nations.

He points out that the majority of American people realise how essential it is for the good of the world that the Allies should triumph and the Central Powers fall, because the desires of the former are "consistent with the ideals of freedom, justice, and brotherhood, which all true Americans cherish, and the desires or aims of Germany and Austria-Hungary are not."

Now that the long-prepared foreign policies, State objects, and military methods of Germany and Austria-Hungary have been made plain in the sight of all men, the neutral attitude of the United States is no longer satisfactory to Americans who give attention to the chief events of this sudden collapse of civilisation. It is time to express forcibly their convictions as to the side on which the right lies, and to make ready to take part in the terrible strife. It is time to feel and speak strongly about something more than the rights of neutrals. It is time for the deepest rooted and strongest of republics to consider how it can best bring direct help to harassed and bleeding France and Great Britain. It is time for all the American people who are now resisting military despotism and dangerous national ambitions, and to discharge their obligations to the liberty-loving generations of the past and the future.

A GREAT ALLIANCE.

President Eliot then makes the fine suggestion that the United States should enter "into a permanent offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain and France to maintain the freedom of the seas for these Allies under all circumstances, and to oppose attack by sea on any one of them. To this new alliance, other nations, present belligerent or present neutral, might be welcomed, but they would not be necessary to its success. Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey would not be admissible, because they so easily absolve themselves from keeping their word.

In favour of this alliance the following considerations are pertinent:—
1. War between the United States and either Great Britain or France need no longer be thought of as possible.

2. These three nations are of one mind as regards religious toleration, the value of free and stable political institutions, and the physical and spiritual elements of true national greatness.

3. The interests of the United States, Great Britain, and France are identical in respect to that freedom of the seas which would secure free exchange of commodities to all nations in times of peace and to the three allied nations in times of war.

4. The insurance against invasion which this alliance would provide for the United States would be adequate, for there is no sea power which could carry an army of even 100,000 men across either the Atlantic or Pacific if opposed by the combined navies of Great Britain, France, and the United States.

5. The alliance would be effective not only for its immediate objects, but for the discouragement of war-making throughout the world. It would possess abundant and well-distributed ports, naval stations, dock-yards, mines of coal and ore, oil wells, munition factories, food and clothing supplies, and high industrial and financial capacity.

IT WOULD NOTIFY GERMANY.

6. Such an alliance would be able to give some support, though not security, to the European maritime nations which are exposed to land attacks by Germany and Austria-Hungary—namely, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Greece—and thereby to make attack on them less attractive, or more costly.

7. It would probably reduce the progressive increase of the heavy burden Great Britain now carries alone in order to keep control of the seas in time of war and the co-operation of the American navy would make this reduction safe.

8. It would dispose of all doubts and questions about the execution of the Monroe Doctrine.

9. It would notify Germany that the kind of domination over the world to which she aspires is henceforth impossible for her or for any possible combination of military Powers headed by her. This notification might possibly hasten the close of the present war.

A QUESTION OF DIGNITY.

An incident not without its humour is reported to have taken place at Swords, near Dublin. Towards the close of the revolt a band of about 200 rebels decided to surrender, but considered it beneath their dignity to give themselves up to the two policemen who, at that moment, were the only representatives of law and order in their immediate vicinity. Their leader accordingly telephoned to the nearest barracks, and asked that a more imposing force should be sent to take the rebels in charge. Being only too willing to oblige, the officer sent a considerable detachment, and the insurgents were thus able to march to their place of detention with unruffled dignity between the ranks of their armed guards.

(2) That from the beginning of the war up to January 1st, 1916, the Germans had extracted by quasi-legal methods—from taxation and monopolistic concessions—at least five to six millions sterling from that part of Russian Poland alone which is under German (not Austrian) occupation.—*Times*.

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NELLORE	July 14	Through Steamer	Aug. 18	Aug. 27
NANKIN	July 24	Through Steamer	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
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Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	\$ KATORI MARU Capt. Ito	21,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June at Noon
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	\$ KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tabusa	21,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th July, at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	\$ SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	\$ SHIDZUKA MARU Capt. Numa	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,800	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	\$ AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ CEYLON MARU Capt. Tada	10,000	SATURDAY, 17th June
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	\$ PENANG MARU Capt. Kishibiki	8,000	TUESDAY, 20th June
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	\$ KIRIN MARU Capt. Saki	8,000	FRIDAY, 30th June
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	9,800	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and YOKOHAMA	\$ SUWA MARU Capt. Sakine	21,000	MONDAY, 19th June, at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.
\$ TOYOOKA MARU (FRIDAY, 7th July, at 4 P.M.)
Capt. S. Iwano 15,100

\$ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to—

B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 203 and 203.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
* DAIREN MARU	...	9,000 — 12 knots	FRI., 16th June Noon.
* PERSIA MARU	...	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 4th July 10.30 A.M.
* KWANTO MARU	...	8,000 — 12 knots	SUN., 9th July Noon.
* KIYO MARU	...	17,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 11th July Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,400 — 21 knots	...	TUES., 18th July Noon.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	...	TUES., 1st Aug. 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	...	TUES., 15th Aug. Noon.

* Via MANILA (without Shanghai) * Cargo only.
* Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON \$71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) \$120.
" " " NEW YORK \$60. " " " \$96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO \$45 " " " \$68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC & ALASKA CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ABICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Sails.
KIYO MARU ... 17,000 — 14 knots ... TUESDAY, 11th July.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building, 1215
TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOUR-NIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.

FOUR-NIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ATLANTIQUE ... On or about 27th June.

HOMeward

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON ... MAGELLAN ... On or about 25th June.

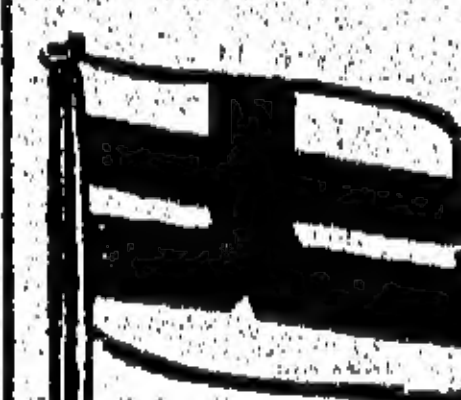
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co. for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.
For further particulars apply to

TELEPHONE 740

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA.

* "TACOMA MARU" ... MONDAY, 19th June, at 3 P.M.
* "MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 22nd June, at 3 P.M.
* Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki.
* Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

"SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

"NITAKA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 29th June, at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

* "AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 18th June, at Noon.
* "SOSHU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at 9 A.M.

† Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
‡ Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
WESTERN ST. ALBANS
	3rd July	On 27th July, 11 A.M.
	4th Aug.	On 27th Aug., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
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